

The Formation of a New Party.

The indications of a reaction in Northern and Western politics are encouraging. It seems that the people are at last taking the alarm; and begin to perceive that their own liberties, and the financial credit of the country will soon be dissipated, if the Radicals remain in power. We publish in this issue, on the first page, the Conservative platform in Alabama, which is the first Southern State that seems to have taken steps to organize a party that can co-operate with the Northern Anti-radicals. In Georgia, the Anti-reconstructionists are about to hold a Convention, to organize for the approaching elections; but their platform is to be rather more of the Hill and Perry order, than that of the Conservatives.

There seem to be three parties in the North, and three forming in the South—at the North, the Radicals, the Conservative Republicans, and the Democrats; at the South, the Radicals, the Conservative Unionists, and the Anti-reconstructionists. The real struggle is going to be between the Radicals and Conservatives; and the only salvation for the country is to be found in strengthening the Conservative ranks. Let the Democrats of the North give up Democracy, and the Anti-reconstructionists of the South give up their extreme views, and let a great Conservative party be formed, to which all lovers of peace, order and liberty can attach themselves, irrespective of previous political opinions.

A Shocking Occurrence.

On Sunday morning last, a short time before day-light, a very melancholy affair occurred near Levensworth in Darlington District; the particulars of which we learn to be as follows:

Mr. Peter Melver, who lives in the Levensworth neighborhood, had been for some time past troubled with rogues deprecatory among his poultry, and on the night in question it seems Mr. and Mrs. Melver, unknown to the family, had gotten up and gone into the yard, no one knew why or wherefore, and Mr. Melver hearing some noise out there awoke his son—a young man nearly grown—and told him some one was out in the yard. The son took his gun and went to the yard and seeing some strange object, near where the fowls were, shot at random in that direction and saw the object fall; he then went in the house and told his father he had shot some person down, and about the same time the cook-woman came in and said, some one was hurt near the fowl-house. Upon going there the dreadful truth burst upon the aroused household, that Mrs. Melver was shot in a vital part of her body by her own son. One shot penetrated the brain but she was able to speak, though not fully conscious of her situation, as she labored under the impression that somebody had struck her a blow upon the head. Physicians were promptly sent for who pronounced the case hopeless. Mrs. Melver lived about three hours after receiving the wound.—*Southern, 23d inst.*

Pending the arrival of Governor Green Clay Smith, the inhabitants of Montana had organized a militia to fight the Indians, adopt all volunteers to be Brigadier-General's. The Governor has, therefore, caused much discontent by his military orders reorganizing the commands and consolidating them. "General" Thoroughman takes command, with the rank of Colonel, with a field and staff of two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, and the proper officers for ten companies. But all the uncommissioned Brigadiers have failed to come to time, and the impression prevailed at Helena that the attempt to form a militia was a failure. Indeed, the necessity for it wasn't so much believed to exist after the supply of shoulder-straps became exhausted.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—A church directory for New York, prepared by the city missions, gives a list of 353 churches and 599 clergymen of all denominations in that city. The Episcopalians led, having 78 churches, Presbyterians 73, Methodist 55, Baptist 52, Catholic 34, Congregational 9, Jewish 28, Unitarian 3, Universalist 6, and the balance divided among the smaller sects. There are 575 Sabbath Schools of all kinds, about 90,000 scholars.

CONCERNING HAPPINESS.—Happiness may be defined as a possession ever sought, but seldom caught. So far from being properly classified as subordinate to life and liberty, it includes both these conditions. Panny Fern discourses very philosophically in its relation:

I solemnly aver that the moment anybody tries to do or say a good thing that moment he shall never be delivered of it, but shall only experience throes of mortal pain-trying. If you build yourself a beautiful house, and make it a marvel of taste and convenience, in one of its lovely chambers shall you dead be laid; and you shall wander heart-sick away from it, to rid yourself of a phantom that will always follow you, till you turn boldly and face it, and with a strong heart accept its company.

This incessant striving to be happy! Never, never shall mortals be so, till they have learned to give it over. Happiness comes.—It will not be challenged. It glides in only when you have closed the door, and turned your back upon it, and forgot it. It lays a soft hand upon your face, when you thought to be alone, and brings a joyful flush of surprise to your cheek, and a soft light to your weary eye, an ineffable peace to your soul.

Old sages know that the way to be happy is to give up all attempts to be so. In other words, the dream of enjoyment in this life is always impromptu. The chance walk, the unexpected visit, the unmeditated journey, the unsought conversation, or acquaintance.

Fifteen hundred thousand persons are said to have died in the Orissa district and other parts of India by the famine last year. The most horrible scenes of suffering are reported, hungry mothers having been found eating the bodies of their dead children.

THE COURIER.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.
R. A. THOMPSON & ROBT. YOUNG, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, for six months Subscription. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertisements. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Payment can be made in currency, or in provision at the market rate. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:
Saturday Morning, August 31, 1867.

The cars, for cause unknown to us, did not run through on Tuesday last and were behind time on Wednesday. These failures have deranged the mails; in fact, we have had no mail from below of a later date than the 24th instant.

The letter published last week, signed "Ira E. Harris," purporting to be from Ex-U. S. Senator, IRA HARRIS, of New York, is a forgery. The "New York Herald" was sold by somebody.

Messrs. J. H. PIERCE & BROS., of Wallhalla, offer their remaining Stock of Goods, with a large, well assorted lot of Iron, very low for cash. See their advertisement.

Mr. Hill's Speech. By request, the speech delivered by Hon. B. H. HILL, at Atlanta, "on the condition of the country." The course recommended by Mr. HILL will, we fear, get him and the country into further trouble.

Pensions not Increased. The Commissioner of Pensions notified the public in March last, by a notice in the "Chronicle," printed at Washington, that Congress did not pass a law in regard to soldiers of the war of 1812. This was done to prevent further trouble in answering letters, making inquiry as to the passage of such a law. No increase of pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 has been made.

New Enterprise. We are pleased to announce that Messrs. COWAN & ROBERTSON, purchasers of the mills belonging formerly to Maj. R. MAXWELL, are putting up machinery for carding wool rolls. It will be in operation soon.

Negotiations are pending for two superior water-powers, which, if successful, will culminate in the erection of large manufacturing plants and furnishing with the "River" more now measurably idle and in straitened circumstances. We hail the opening of the new era of our prosperity with real pleasure.

Surgical Operation. We learn that Drs. BELL and JOHNSON, of Wallhalla, one day last week performed a surgical operation, in a very satisfactory manner, on the person of Miss PHILLIPS of Georgia. The patient had suffered severely with a tumor on the right leg for seven years. It was desirable to save the leg, but this upon examination was found impossible, inasmuch as the bone had become seriously affected. The leg was amputated, therefore, below the knee in a very skilful manner by these gentlemen, Dr. JOHNSON having been called in to assist in the case. The patient is doing finely.

Retired. Col. B. W. BALL, one of the editors of the "Laurensville Herald," has severed his connection with that well-conducted, flourishing journal. A press of private business induces this step. We part with Col. BALL with regret. The "Herald," in the editorial hands of Mr. MCGOWAN, with the taste, skill and energy of friend CREWS, will continue to deserve well of its long list of generous patrons and an appreciative public.

In the case of D. R. GAGE, for violation of internal revenue laws, by extortion in office, the sentence of the Court is that he be imprisoned in the jail at Greenville till the 10th of March, 1868, pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and as the prescribed legal consequence be forever incapable of holding office under the United States Government.

General Grant, as Secretary of War, continues to cut down the expenses of the department by dismissing superfluous employees, or sending them to other branches of service where they are more needed. He has announced his intention of conducting the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department with the most rigid economy, and will, if possible, bring back the War Office to a peace footing, in fact as well as in name.

Advices from Nicaragua state that the ravages of the cholera have been distressing. Seven hundred and ninety-four deaths are reported in the district of Leon. W' 's villages on the north coast were swept away. Cases along the transit route seem to be sporadic, but even this alarming epidemic has passed into Costa Rica, where two hundred ranches among the Mosquito Indians were stripped of inhabitants.

We should manage our fortune like our constitution—enjoy it when good, have patience when bad, never apply violent remedies.

An Important Case.

The United States Court is still in session at Greenville. On the civil side of the Court, a most important case has been tried. THOS. R. AGNEW, a citizen of another State, brought his action against STIMPSON Bono for the value of a slave sold in 1853. The case, after argument, went before the jury; which, after instruction from the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the slave at the time of sale, with interest. Ex-Gov. PERRY for plaintiff, and Mr. J. P. REED for defendant. We understand this case will go to the Supreme Court, the tribunal of last resort. So, therefore, we are, at some time in the future, perhaps, to have this vexed question finally decided.

Registration. The following is a correct return of registration, in this District, as far as heard from:

PRECINCTS.	WHITES.	COL'D.	TOTAL.
Pickens C. H.	57	52	109
Pickensville	247	117	364
Salubrity	67	23	90
Wolf Creek	100	64	164
Gaines	26	82	108
Perryville	64	72	136
Muddy Springs	49	24	73
Tunnel Hill	31	5	36
Chechee	88	18	106
Whetstone	23	5	28
Whetstone, (3 days)	158	110	274
Hurricane	70	1	71
	980	529	1509

Majority for the whites, 452.

Official.

We publish the following Circular for general information:
HEADQUARTERS MIL. POST OF DARLINGTON,
Darlington, S. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

Circular to Boards of Registration. I am instructed by the Major-General Commanding to inform you that Officers of the Militia upon whom devolved the execution of the Patrol Laws or other general laws relating to the domestic orders of the State and the government of slaves therein, having thereby assumed and performed civil functions are deemed civil officers within the meaning of the acts of Congress, and any such officer having afterwards taken part in the rebellion or who aided or abetted persons engaged in rebellion, is excluded from registration as a voter.

H. S. HAWKINS,
Capt. 6th Infantry Comd'g.

The following telegram to Maj. Roy, at Sumter, is also appended:

In reply to your inquiry as to the eligibility of persons who took part in the rebellion after having held certain offices, you are referred to Paragraph XXIV., of General Orders No. 65, as indicating the time and mode in which the Major-General Commanding will review the decision of Boards of Registers. All citizens desiring to register and deeming themselves qualified should offer themselves for registration, the boards will hear their applications and decide, and if mistakes be made ample opportunities to correct them will be afforded before any election takes place.

(Signed) J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Inf'ty, A. A. A. G.

Politics in the Up-Country, &c. The "Columbia Phoenix," of the 24th instant, says:

"We learn that there will be a large mass meeting at Belton, Anderson District, on the 30th instant, at which Gov. Orr (if not prevented by official duties) is likely to be present. Political interest in the upper part of the State is deepening every day, and meetings are being held every week, which are addressed by white and colored citizens.

"The Union Leagues in Pickens and portions of Greenville Districts, are, it is said, composed of both races.

"At one of the registration precincts in Pickens, as we are informed, a number of colored men, armed with muskets, recently drew up in file in front of the registration office, and made such demonstrations, that the President of the Union League at that place, as a conservator of the public peace, took down their names, and forwarded the same to the nearest military post.

"We also learn, that in the vicinity of Rock Hill, on the Charlotte Railroad, a considerable body of negroes are regularly drilling.

"A most fearful and brutal outrage was recently committed in that neighborhood, upon a young and respectable lady."

The third paragraph in this article is incorrect. The persons armed did not make violent demonstrations. In approaching the place of registration at Pickensville, a considerable number of colored people, armed, raised a yell. Whereupon, a deputy Sheriff present commenced taking down their names, to report the same. The negroes then dispersed.

There is a sad want of enforcement amongst us of the order of Gen. SICKLES, preventing the carrying of deadly weapons, openly or concealed. No one, under any circumstances, has a right to carry arms in any way, without permission from the military authorities.—This order should be strictly enforced at the present time.

GENERAL POPE'S LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT.—The Washington correspondent of the "New York Tribune" says: "The letter of General Pope to General Grant has occasioned a good deal of comment here, and it is generally believed the latter officer will order the arrest of B. H. Hill and other disaffected persons. Under the Reconstruction Bill he has a perfect right to do so. It will be remembered that some time ago General Grant counseled the arrest of Governor Jenkins for doing exactly what Hill is now guilty of. This fact strengthens the opinion that Grant will not in Hill's case as he advised Pope to do in Jenkins'."

HIGH PRICES FOR HORSES.—It is stated that the following is a list of the prices paid by Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, for his celebrated horses: Dexter, \$50,000; Po-sahontas, \$35,000; Auburn Horse, \$40,000; Peerless, \$50,000; Flatbush Maid, \$50,000; Lantern, \$50,000; Lady Palmer, \$50,000; Total, \$118,000.

Organizing.

The "Charleston Courier" of the 24th instant says: On Monday, 19th instant, a Republican Mass Meeting was held at Aiken, S. C., at which R. B. Elliott, a former associate editor of the "Leader," spoke for the space of three hours, and closed by announcing his intention to speak on the following day at Graniteville for the operatives in the Graniteville Factory of Mr. Wm. Gregg. After the meeting a Union League was organized. On Wednesday a meeting was held at Hamburg, S. C., and on Friday another at Windsor, where a barbecue was given for the purpose of drawing out and instructing the blacks in reference to registration. At the latter place the speakers announced appointments for other meetings on the following week at Barnwell and Blackville.

Another Republican meeting was called last Monday at Kingstree, and held in the school house. A colored man from this city, named J. N. Hayne, addressed the crowd, and afterwards organized a Union League. The majority of the officers elected to preside over the League, our informant states, were white men. On the 14th, a large Mass Meeting was held at Darlington, which was addressed by Rev. B. F. Whittemore, President of the Republican State Central Committee. Similar meetings have also been held at Walterboro', George's Station, Ridgeville, Round O, Florence and other places, and addressed by the now numerous paid agents of the Radical party North. Our informant states that the funds for the payment of the speakers arises from regular voluntary subscriptions at the North and West for that purpose. Already between sixty and seventy Union Leagues, numbering some 15,000 members, have been established in this State.

LARGE YIELD.—The yield of wheat on a fourteen acre field, near Winchester, Va., was five hundred and twenty-one bushels, over thirty-seven bushels to the acre. This is what we call profitable farming.

Samuel Metts, a colored man residing in Syracuse, one hundred and seven years old, is about returning to his old home in Winchester, Virginia, where he was formerly a slave. He wants to lay down his bones on "de ole plantation."

Many persons fancy themselves friendly when they are only officious. They counsel, not so much that you should become wise, as that they should be recognized as teachers of wisdom.

A convict in Auburn prison had himself boxed up as a case of brogans, and but for an unlucky mistake in marking the box, would have been expressed away to freedom. As it happened, his attempt, like the box, was bootless.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.—The English Reform Bill has received the assent of the Queen, and is now the law of the land.—Thus the masses of the English people see themselves, for the first time in the history of their country, endowed with the right of suffrage, and admitted to a great share in Parliamentary Government. The result of the next election will be looked forward to with intense interest.

We learn, from our country exchange, that General Pope issued an order closing the University of Georgia, and converting the buildings into quarters for United States troops. Upon earnest entreaty he was induced to modify his order so as to direct the withholding of the annual State appropriation of \$8,000. The cause of this singular order is said to be that one of the Sophomore class made a rather ultra-Southern speech at the recent commencement.

The "Louisville Journal" says that a fence in that city is ornamented by two plaques; which some wag has connected together by writing the word "and" between them, so as to make them read: "Use Hoodland's German Bitters, and Order your coffins from Holst & Co."

An influential New York journal thinks it strange that it does not hear of extensive investments, powerful companies and great schemes for the introduction of manufacturing establishments in the Southern States, from cotton and woolen factories, from iron and steel, to leather, boots and shoes and farming implements. It says that the South has not only the finest region in the world for cotton culture, but the best facilities and the greatest advantages for cotton manufactures to any extent. All this is true enough.

When a counterfeit is presented at the Bank of England, the gold is instantly paid for it. If it comes from some known person, he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger, the cashier signals to his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows secretly. Before many hours the bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender, once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted, and sentenced within two days; wherefore Great Britain is not an inviting field for that branch of industry.

WINDFALL.—Letters have recently been received in this city announcing that William Budd, recently of London, has deceased, without relatives, in England, and bequeathing to his next kin in this country fifty million of pounds sterling. Among the lucky recipients of this stupendous fortune, we are happy to learn, are Mr. Robert C. Gilchrist, a prominent member of the Charleston Bar, and that estimable gentleman, Captain T. S. Budd of the firm of Budd & Blake, of our city.

A YOUNG WIDOW, of Quincy, Illinois, met a stranger on the street and asked him the way; he asked her if she was not a widow; she said she was; he said he was a widower, a doctor from Palmyra, Missouri, and proposed matrimony on the spot; she blushed and hesitated—wouldn't he come home and satisfy her, the marriage was arranged for next morning, the widow's cash (forty dollars) got into the doctor's pocket, he went to get shaved, and has never returned. He even left her standing in the public square while he "just ran over to the barber's." There's no such doctor in Palmyra.

MERE MENTION.

We learn that the case of the United States against Fraser, Tronholm & Co., has been compromised.—Several cases of voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy have been filed in the U. S. Court at Greenville.—A revival at Rabun's Creek Baptist church, Laurens District, has added to it forty-eight members.—Loss an hour in the morning, you may search for it all day, and never find it.—He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper, but he is more happy who can suit his temper to his circumstances.—The health of President Buchanan, who has been quite sick, is now improving.—The "Cincinnati Times" runs up the names of Stanton and Sheridan for President and Vice-President.—The Cubans spent ten millions of dollars last year in lottery tickets.—The Russian Emperor is said to manifest symptoms of insanity.—A lady appeared at a Long Branch fancy ball as Amiability. Her husband failed to recognize her.—The Governor of Washington Territory telegraphs the discovery of inexhaustible coal mines.—A malicious correspondent tells of a young lady at one of the watering places who has been nineteen for five seasons.—The Athens (Ga.) "Watchman" will support Gen. Grant for the Presidency.—An amusing item in the Louisville census is 30,000 cats of the Thomas gender.—Volunteer officers on duty in the South will be unostentatious as rapidly as possible.—A Memphis barber advertises that he employs only Conservative darkies in his establishment.—If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.—"The Nation" says twenty-five dollars will purchase any testimony wanted in New York.—A Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine has decided that a marriage between a negro and a white person was illegal and void.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—It is said that the ram Stonewall put into Norfolk in a sinking condition. In crossing a flooded creek near here, a stage upset, and three ladies were drowned. Ex-President Buchanan is recovering. Stevens is reported becoming alarmingly feeble. The military authorities are arming the citizens in the vicinity of Fort Sedgewick, for the protection of the post. Cholera is raging among the Seminoles. Denver papers say Forts Reno and Kearney are besieged. The cholera is reported malignant at Shawneetown. The Illinois pressure on the President for Cabinet changes is increasing.

The following is represented as the conclusion of Sickles' argument supporting his Order No. 10: "If the United States Courts in the rebel States be allowed to control the military authority, the execution of the reconstruction Acts will, for obvious reasons, soon become impossible. Some of these courts will begin by declaring the Acts of Congress void."

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The following is a translation of Gen. Sickles' order No. 10, and the Executive order thereon, will correct the current misapprehension: On the 14th instant, the instructions sent to Gen. Sickles, exempting United States Courts from military order, were suspended until his report and views upon the latter could be received. On the 16th, the commanding officer of Wilmington reported that the Attorney-General had instructed the Marshal of North Carolina to proceed to enforce the executions of the United States Courts, threatening prosecutions against persons preventing him. Instructions were issued to Colonel Frank, by General Sickles, not to permit the order of any court to be enforced, in violation of existing orders, and to report fully upon the case pending. These occurrences having been reported to the War Department, the instructions originally sent to Gen. Sickles have been withdrawn.

Internal revenue receipts, to-day, \$575,000. A train on the Annapolis Railroad went into a culvert, killing the engineer, a fireman and a boy. Several passengers were injured. The train took fire.

INSTRUMENTS REQUIRING STAMPS.—The following are the instruments to be stamped, and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions. Cut this out and preserve it for reference: All notes and evidence of debt, five cents on each \$100; if under \$100, five cents; if over \$100, five cents on each additional \$100 or part thereof. All receipts, for any amount without limit, over \$20, two cents; \$20, or under nothing. All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the note secured must not be; but they should be endorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates or estrays, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper. Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty. Acknowledgement of deeds, &c., are also exempt. Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rent; for rent, fifty cents for \$300 of rent, or less; if over \$300, fifty cents for each \$100 or less, over \$300. Any person interested can affix and cancel stamps.

The village of Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa, by a change of the channel of the Missouri River, has been transferred from that State into Otoe County, Nebraska. By this singular freak of the river, some thousands of acres of land and 600 to 800 inhabitants have been added to Nebraska.

At a church collection for missions, the preacher said: "My Christian brethren, let me caution those of you who put in buttons not to break off the eyes. It spoils them for use, and they will not pass among the heathens for coin."

Nature has strange ways of doing the most beautiful things. Out of the cozy earth, the mud and rain of early spring, come the most delicate flowers, their white leaves born out of the dirt, as unsoiled and pure as if they had bloomed in the garden of paradise.

At a church collection for missions, the preacher said: "My Christian brethren, let me caution those of you who put in buttons not to break off the eyes. It spoils them for use, and they will not pass among the heathens for coin."

Resolve to see this world on its sunny side, and you have almost half won the battle of life at the outset.

An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor humid.

A MELANCHOLY SIGHT.—To see the wheat crop of Georgia passing over our railroads consigned to parties at the North. This wheat is returned to us in flour, and we pay a half a dozen profits on it, when we purchase of the retail merchants. Now, why can't the wheat thus sent North be purchased and turned into flour in Georgia? It will be replied to us, that money is abundant at the North, and prices more attractive there than here. This is doubtless true. But is it not melancholy? The idea of Georgia exporting wheat, when her people are starving for bread! Does it not sound ridiculous? But it is yet a stubborn fact, and it really looks as though we will have to stand up under all sorts of high prices, until the money of the country gets better, or, at least, is more equally distributed than it is at present.—*Federal Union.*

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—All the processes for preserving the bodies of the dead now in use are likely to be superseded by a newly-invented burial case, by means of which the remains of a deceased person may be kept unchanged for an indefinite period. The value of this discovery has been fully tested at the Bellevue Hospital, where under the direction of Professor Doremus, a corpse already commencing to decompose was placed in one of these cases, where it remained unchanged for forty days. At the expiration of that time, it was exposed to the air, and up to the present period (thirty days from the date of exposure) the body has been thoroughly preserved from decomposition, no smell being perceptible.

GOOD ADVICE.—Some one says: Girls, let us tell you a stubborn truth. No young woman ever looks so well, to a sensible man as when dressed in a plain, neat, modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend as much time in improving her mind, training her temper, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments to increase their personal charms, she would at a glance be recognized among a thousand, her character would be read in her countenance.

TWELVE THOUSAND ACRES OF ROSES.—The rose fields of Adrianople extend over 12,000 acres and supply the most important source of wealth in the district. The season for picking the roses is from the latter part of April to the early part of June; and at sunrise the plains look like a garden full of life and fragrance, with hundreds of Bulgarian boys and girls gathering the flowers into baskets and sacks, the air impregnated with its delicious scent, and the scene enlivened by songs, dancing and music. It is estimated that the rose districts of Adrianople produced in the season of 1865 about 12,000 drachms of attar of roses. The oil is extracted from the petals by the ordinary process of distillation. The attar is bought up for foreign markets, to which it passes through Constantinople and Smyrna, where it is generally despatched to undergo the process of adulterating with sandal wood and other oils. It is said that in London the Adrianople attar finds a ready sale when it is adulterated than when it is genuine.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND.—I recollect that once there was a dispute between three ladies, which had the most beautiful hand. One sat by a stream and dipped her hand into the water, and held it up; another plucked strawberries until the end of her fingers were pink; and the third gathered violets till her hands were fragrant. An old haggard woman passing by asked, "Who will give me a gift, for I am poor?" All three denied her, but another who sat near, unwashed in the stream, unstained and unadorned with flowers, gave her a little gift and satisfied the poor woman. And then she asked them what was the dispute; and they told her, and lifted up before her their beautiful hands. "Beautiful, indeed," said she, when she saw them; but when they asked her which was the most beautiful, she said, "It is not the hand that is washed clean in the brook; it is not the hand that is tipped with red; it is not the hand garlanded with fragrant flowers; but it is the hand that gives to the poor which is the most beautiful hand." As she said these words her wrinkles fled; her staff was thrown away, and she stood before them an angel from heaven, with authority to decide the question in dispute.

NOTES TO BE REMEMBERED.—Constant occupation prevents temptation. Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter. God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.

A man is never so apt to be crooked as when he is in a strait. Our real wants are few. The stomach tires of every thing but bread and water.

There is one good wife in the country; let every man think that he hath her. A LAWYER who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged, to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying, "I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel." Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, when he immediately continued, "but what great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by his contemporaries."

An industrious blacksmith and an idle dandy courted a pretty girl, who hesitated which to take. Finally she said she would marry whichever of them could show the whitest hands. With a sneer at the blacksmith, the dandy held out his palms, white from idleness. The poor blacksmith hid his brawny hands in his pockets, then drawing them forth full of bright silver coins, he spread them over his dusky fingers. The girl decided that his fingers were the whitest.

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An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor humid.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Further notice, the Passenger Train on the Anderson Branch will return to Anderson every Monday and Friday morning. R. SEAN, Superintendent. Columbia, S. C., Aug. 18, 1867.